SENATE BILL 1505

ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR HYDROGEN PRODUCTION

WORKSHOP

Sacramento: April 7, 2008

Training Room 1

Cal/EPA Headquarters



Workshop Agenda

Part One

- ☑ Bill Recap
- Applicability
- Reporting Requirements
- Exemptions

Part Two

- ☑ Emissions sources
- ☑ Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- NOx and ROG Emissions
- Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions

Part Three

- Renewable Resources
- ☑ Other Concerns
- ☑ Timeline
- ✓ Next Steps



Part One

- Bill Recap
- Applicability
- Reporting
- Exemptions



Senate Bill 1505 Overview

Directs ARB to develop regulation for transportation hydrogen

Emission reduction requirement (relative to gasoline)

- 50% reduction of NOx and ROG (WTT),
- 30% reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) (WTW),
- No increase in toxic air contaminants WTT

Energy source requirement

33.3% renewable hydrogen

Threshold requirement

3,500 metric tons/year (3,500,000 kg/yr)



Part One: Bill Review

Applicability

Who does this regulation apply to?

- Dispensers of hydrogen within the state
 - Retail fueling stations
 - Non-retail fueling stations
 - Fleets (e.g. Bus fleets, Utility fleets)
 - Small demonstrations or research stations
 - Off-road fleets (e.g. Forklifts)

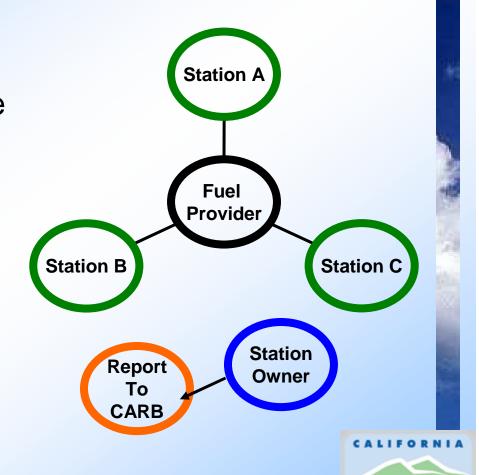


Part One: Applicability

Reporting: Who reports

- Fueling station owner will be the responsible party
- If a company owns multiple stations?

one report per station



Part One: Applicability

Reporting: General Information

All stations (pre-threshold)

Production Method & Amount dispensed (kg)

- 1. Feedstock (natural gas, biogas, water, etc)
- 2. Production process (SMR, electrolysis, etc)
- 3. Delivery mode (Truck w/LH2, CH2, Pipeline, none)
- 4. Mass dispensed w/accuracy (kilograms)



Reporting: Environmental Requirements

- Pre threshold
 - Stations awarded state funding after adoption of regulation
- Post threshold (3,500 metric tons)
 - All stations
 - Regulation may not apply to all stations but they must report



Reporting: Environmental Information

- 1. Renewable requirement and how it is met (kWh or kilograms of H2)
- 2. Emissions of
 - i. NOx plus ROG (WTT) (g/GJ)
 - ii. GHG (WTW) (g/mi)
 - iii. TAC (WTT) (g/GJ)



Reporting: Format

When to report?

- Quarterly
- Begins 6 months after regulation adoption
- Post-threshold reporting begins 1 year after threshold reached

How to report?

- Electronic on-line
- Downloadable form, either electronic or hard mail submission
- Goal: 1-2 page reporting form
- We'll provide tools to determine emissions and renewables





Exemptions

Staff exemption suggestions

- 1. Reduce renewable requirement by 10% to 23.3%
 - Allows transition to 33.3% renewable as technologies advance and mature
 - Lowers barriers on early stations to demonstrate compliance
- Exempt transit agencies
 - Transit agencies required to purchase alt fuel vehicles already, therefore they must also provide fuel
- 3. Exempt small state funded stations from emissions and renewable for five years
 - Must be less than 10% of all hydrogen in the state
 - Stations need now to support vehicle deployments



Part Two

- Emission Sources
- □ Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- NOx and ROG Emissions
- □ Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions



Emissions occurrences

 The emissions from hydrogen production will be based on the following

Feedstock Recovery

Feedstock transport

Feedstock conversion

Hydrogen compression

Hydrogen delivery

Hydrogen dispensing

WTT TTW

Vehicle use: Hydrogen FCV (50 mi/kg) ARB will review this with certification data







Marginal Emissions

- The NOx, ROG and TAC emissions from hydrogen production will be based on the following:
 - Petroleum demand met by importing finished product
 - Electricity from natural gas combined cycle power plants (80%) and renewable electricity (20%)
 - New stationary sources use BACT and all NOx and ROG emissions are offset
 - Fuel transport vehicles meet CARB requirements
 - Natural gas originates from outside California





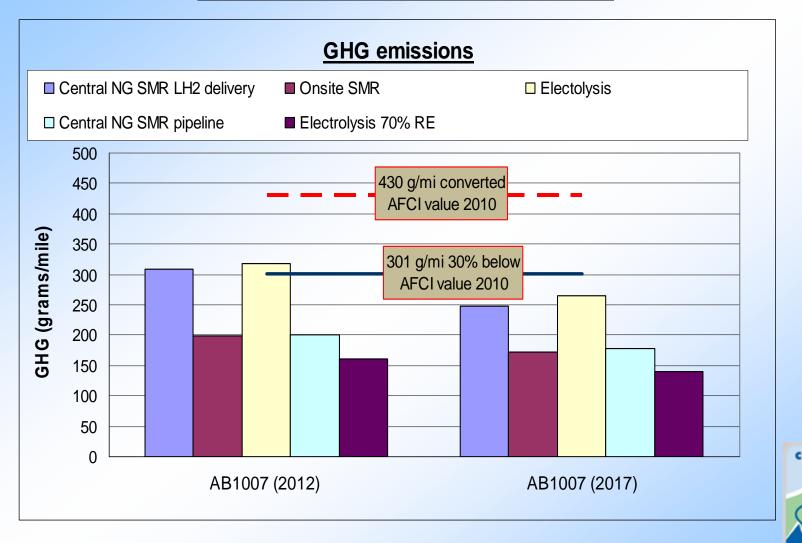
Greenhouse Gases

- Baseline based on the Low Carbon Fuel Standard - Average Fuel Carbon Intensity (AFCI) value for gasoline.
 - Current value 92 gCO₂/MJ
 - If LCFS adopts a different value, the new value will be incorporated
 - Must convert 92 gCO₂/MJ to g/mi. Conversion factor based on State Alternative Fuel Plan (SAFP)
 - MJ/Gal and mi/Gal
 - Result: 430 g/mi for gasoline baseline
 - Hydrogen production requirement for GHG must be 30% less: 301 gCO₂/mi GHG

Part Two: GHG



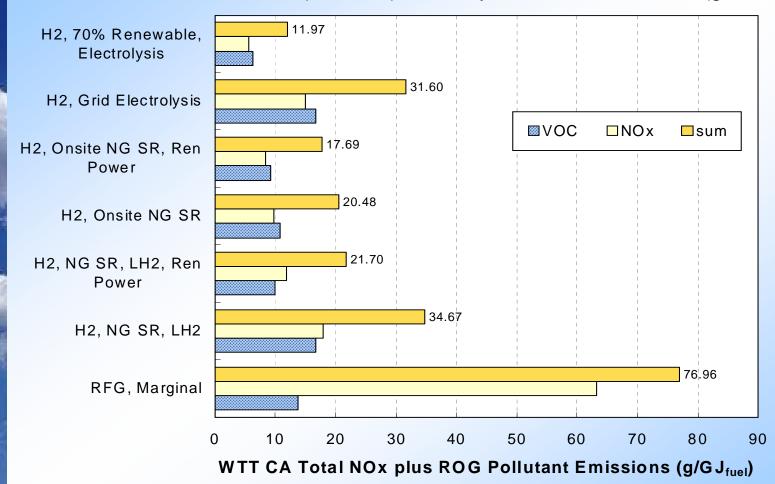
Greenhouse Gases



Part Two: GHG

NOx plus ROG

State Alternative Fuels Plan (AB 1007) - Fuel Cycle Emissions Factors (g/GJ fuel)



Part Two: Baseline Assumptions



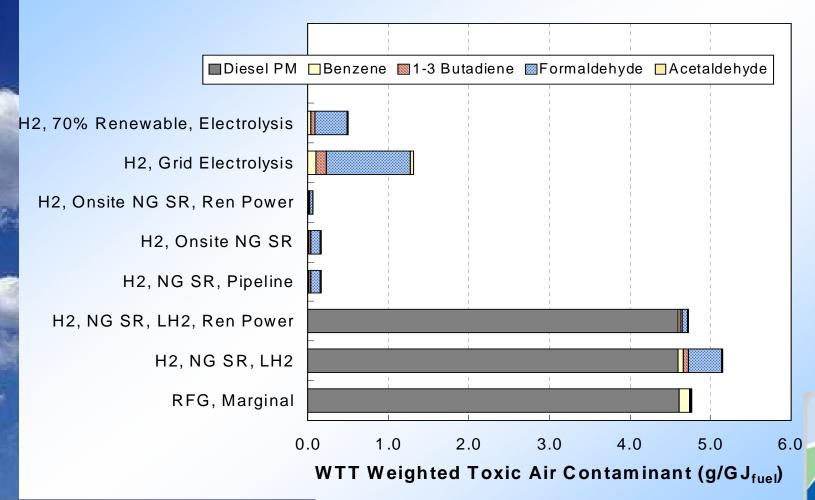
Toxic Air Contaminants

- "Relevant TACs" include:
 - Acetaldehyde
 - Benzene
 - 1,3-butadiene
 - Formaldehyde
 - Diesel particulate matter
- Will compare gasoline baseline to hydrogen pathway using total relevant TACs normalized to formaldehyde





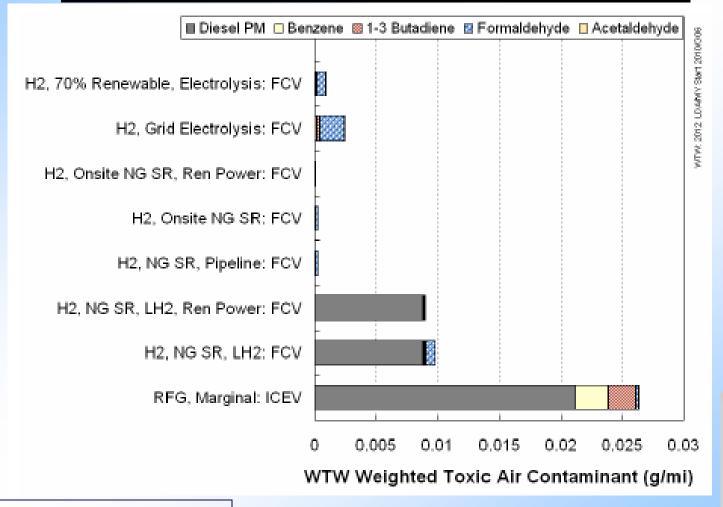
Toxic Air Contaminants WTT



Part Two: Baseline Assumptions



Toxic Air Contaminants WTW



Part Two: Baseline Assumptions



Part Three

- □ Eligible Renewables
- Concerns
- □ Timeline



Eligible Renewable Resources

- Supports movement away from nonrenewable transportation fuels
- Legislation requires that 33.3% of hydrogen produced for transportation be made from "eligible renewable energy resources" as defined in PUC 399.12
 - Electricity produced from an "in-state renewable electricity generating facility" defined in PRC 25741
- No double counting



Eligible Renewable Resources

- Staff proposes to broaden the definition to include:
 - Renewable electricity AND
 - Renewable feedstocks listed in PRC 25741(b)(1).
- Supports use of renewable feedstocks in existing H2 production processes
- Supports unique opportunities for R&D and growth

Points of Clarification

- Hydrogen produced for transportation includes purification, compression, etc.
- Statewide compliance target
 - State-funded stations assessed in aggregate
 - Post threshold non-state funded stations assessed by individual provider's aggregate

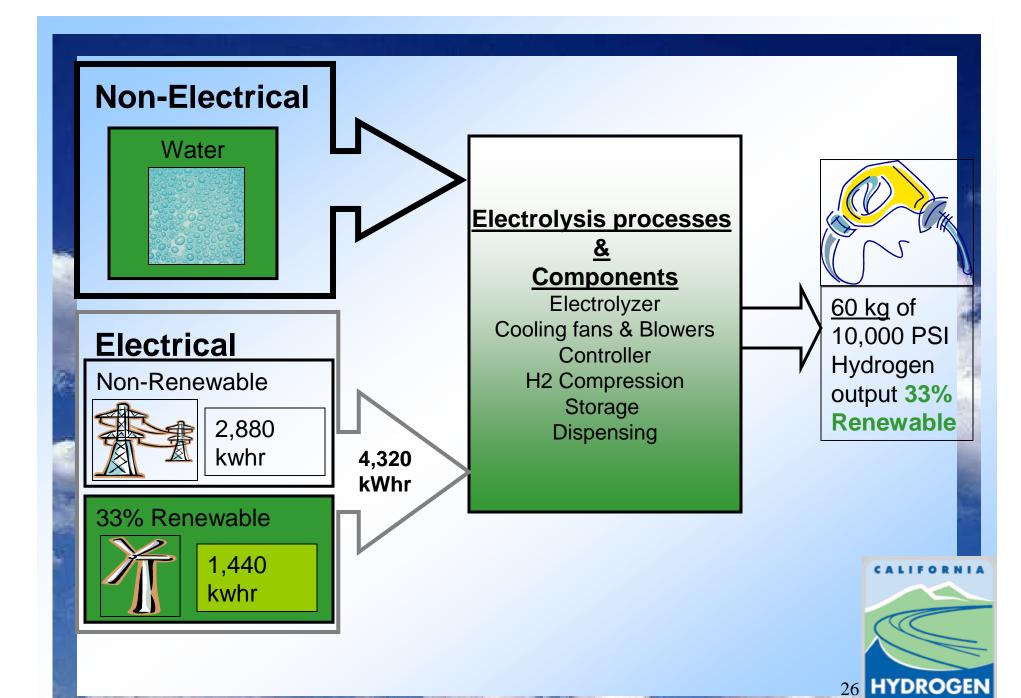


What is Included in the 33.3%?

- Count all energy inputs
 - feedstock (NG, biogas, biomass, electricity)
 - production/reformation and purification
 - compression or liquefaction
 - storage and dispensing
- Convert to kWh/kg H2 and find 33.3%, then find total (in kWh) needed based on amount dispensed
- Renewable energy credits (RECs) must be verified through a tracking system under development by CEC.

Part Three: Renewables







Natural Gas



5.87 mmBtu / 1,720 kwhr

9.8 mmBtu 2880 kWhr.

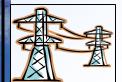
Renewable Biogas



3.96 mmBtu / 1,160 kwhr

Electrical

Non-Renewable



600 kWhr 600 kWhr

SMR Processes & Components

Steam Methane Reformer Natural Gas compressor Cooling fans & Blowers Controller **PSA** motor **H2** Compression Storage Dispensing



60 kg of 10,000 PSI Hydrogen output 33% Renewable

Other Concerns

- Can hydrogen producers trade renewables (energy or hydrogen) among themselves?
- Tracking and assessing impact of home refuelers
- ✓ Renewables restricted or broader definition?



Timeline



- April 15, 2008
 - Comments to staff
- May 9, 2008
 - Release ISOR for 45 day public comment period
- June 26, 2008
 - (ISOR) presented to the Board for approval



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